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VOTE IN SENATE FOR REVISION OF WOOLEN TARIFFS

Coalition of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans.
COMPROMISE BILL GOES TO HOUSE
Leaders Not Willing to Accept Measure as It Passes, but Will Meet Conference to Adjust Differences—Issue May Be Put Up to President.

Washington, July 27.—Out of what had appeared to be a chaotic condition in the Senate, there suddenly arose to-day a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans which bowed over the regular organization, and passed a compromise bill for the revision of the woolen tariff by 45 to 32.

This new force in the Senate, united on a material reduction of tariff duties all down the line and flushed with victory, to-night is threatening not only to enact the so-called House farmers' free list bill into law next Tuesday, but to put through a cotton bill as well. The insurgents want the sugar and steel schedules included in the program.

The House Democratic leaders are not willing to accept the compromise bill as it passed the Senate, but they are more than willing to meet the Senate conferees.

Chairman Underwood, of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared to-night that although he would not support the bill as it passed the Senate, and that he did not think the House would agree to it, he expressed the belief that a bill satisfactory to both houses was more than likely to be agreed upon.

This would put the wool issue up to President Taft, and there is much speculation as to what his course would be. Mr. Taft would make no comment on the situation. While the President in the past has denounced the present woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law as indefensible, he has been strong intimations from the White House that within a few weeks that he would not hesitate to use the veto on any tariff schedule passed in advance of reports from the tariff board.

Assumption of Power.
The assumption of power by the Democratic coalition, to-day was the outgrowth of a coalition formed on June 21 to send the woolen bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report it back July 10. The stand-pat Senators then admitted that their control of the upper house was no longer to be held themselves responsible.

The Finance Committee, shifting responsibility to the floor of the Senate, reported the bill back adversely the next day.

After the regular Senators again showed their resentment in and declared they would not serve on any committee of conference with the House of Representatives. There is a likelihood, therefore, that the Senate conferees would be Senators La Follette, Penrose, and Underwood, and Senators Bailey and Sumner, Democrats, and Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, freely predicted to-day that President Taft would veto any wool measure that might come out of the conference. This statement announced that the Democrats, who announced that they would insist on a cut in rates far deeper than that proposed in the Senate measure. The Democratic leaders, in fact, are said to believe that their position politically would be greatly strengthened if Mr. Taft vetoes the bill.

What effect the coalition, as perfected to-day, will have upon the date of adjournment cannot be prophesied. The House Democrats are frankly anxious for the session to end. They declare that the wool bill itself will not cause a serious delay in adjournment. The Senate should take up the cotton bill and other schedules, however, there is a probability of indefinite prolongation. The insurgent Senators declare they are anxious to remain in Washington "all summer" to enact tariff legislation.

Drawn by La Follette.
The bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, was drawn by Senator La Follette, and was a compromise between the Underwood bill, which passed the Democratic House, and the original La Follette bill, both of which were forced out of the way by decisive votes before the new measure was adopted.

Some idea of the compromise may be had from the proposed rates on raw wool. The House bill proposed a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The original La Follette bill proposed 40 per cent. The Senate measure fixes the rate at 35. It is predicted that the conference will put it at 30.

The progressive program is to remain in session until action may be had on the several schedules named.

The agreement under which the wool bill was put through extends to the fall session, and the passage of that measure in modified form seemed assured to-night.

The Democratic Senators are neither so unanimous or so enthusiastic as the insurgent Republicans for a continued revision. They say that much will depend on the President's attitude, and some of them predict early adjournment in case the President vetoes the wool bill.

The result in the Senate to-day came with surprising quickness. Thorough organization of the combined forces was apparent from the start. Senator

WIDOW ACCUSES BETTS

Charge of Grand Larceny Against Former Insurance Commissioner
New York, July 27.—Frederick A. Betts, former insurance commissioner of Connecticut, appeared to-morrow for pleading in Federal sessions on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Mrs. Mary H. Drake, widow of a former executive employee in Washington, and daughter of Judge P. E. Hutchins, of the Department of Justice. Mr. Betts was indicted by the grand jury on complaint of Mrs. Drake, who alleges that Betts was a friend of her husband before he died. She further states that on or about October 11, 1910, Betts, residing in New York City, made representations to her for the purpose of inducing her to make an investment in a real estate syndicate, which he was forming; that Betts promised that after such investment he would give her a written agreement to a right in the property; that she gave Betts \$2,000, but that he failed to deliver the written agreement. Betts furnished \$5,000 bail to appear for trial. It was said at Mr. Betts's office this afternoon that he had nothing to say.

BAILEY RESIGNS

Will Serve No Longer on Committee of Privileges and Elections
Washington, July 27.—Because he does not believe in the Senate's method of taking testimony in investigations, Senator Bailey to-day resigned from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resignation was accepted. To his friends Mr. Bailey said afterward that he could not consent to enter upon the work required in the investigation of the charges against Senator Stephen D. Duggan.

"I have been appointed on the committee to consider the Stephenson case," he said. "My conviction is that the strict rules of evidence should control in all such inquiries. The Senate does not observe such rules, but admits all kinds of matter. I cannot see my way clear to decide a case of such magnitude on such a basis, and therefore have tendered my resignation as a member of the committee."

APPLICATION IS GRANTED

Lieutenant-Colonel Elmer W. Hubbard Will Retire
Washington, July 27.—The President has granted the application of Lieutenant-Colonel Elmer W. Hubbard, of the Coast Artillery, to be placed on the retired list under the thirty-years' service law. The officer was tried by court-martial at Galveston and sentenced to dismissal on charges of drunkenness. The reviewing authorities in the War Department recommended that the sentence be commuted to reduction to the bottom of his grade, but the President concluded that a better plan would be to permit the officer to retire. Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard was born in and pointed to the army from Connecticut.

READY TO LEAVE TEXAS

Last of Troops Ordered Detached Soon Will Start North
Washington, July 27.—The last of the troops ordered detached from the maneuver division are now ready to leave San Antonio, Texas. They will start for Fort Myer, Va., shortly leaving a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and some auxiliary troops. In addition, there are in Texas a detachment of troops patrolling the border and the troops regularly attached to the Department of Texas. There will be no further decrease in the military forces in the South until the situation in Mexico clears.

AMENDING CHURCH LAWS

Portugal Shows Desire to Comply With Demands of Power
Lisbon, July 27.—The government has delivered to the representatives of the United States the promised amendments to the law which exempting the foreign churches from the payment of one-third of their revenues to the State. Removing them from the dominion of the State authorities of the Portuguese churches. The diplomatic corps is insisting that the government should make an article of the law which makes obligatory the furnishing to the government of information relative to the officiating clergyman.

REUNION OF CHURCHES

Lutherans Celebrate Annual Silver Jubilee at Pen Mar
Pen Mar, Pa., July 27.—The Lutheran church of Pen Mar, Pa., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary here to-day. As in former years, a large crowd was present from all parts of the reunion district.

The feature of the reunion was an address by ex-United States Senator George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, Md., on the subject, "Life Work of Martin Luther."

MAY BE PRESERVED AS RELIC

Old Sailing Vessel Portsmouth to Be Taken to San Francisco
Washington, July 27.—The old sailing vessel Portsmouth, now used as a quarantine ship at Norfolk, Va., was decided to-day will not be dismantled or disturbed in any way until Congress passes upon a resolution to put it at her old in condition to around to San Francisco, to be preserved there as a relic. It was the Portsmouth that carried the American flag at Buena Vista, near San Francisco, in the war with Mexico. It is estimated the repairs will cost \$25,000.

ARRANGE PEACE PACT DETAILS

Ambassadors Jusserand and Bacon at Work in Paris
Paris, July 27.—J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, who is now here, and Robert Bacon, the American ambassador, are engaged daily in arranging the final details of the Franco-American arbitration treaty, regarding which there are frequent consultations by cable with the State Department at Washington. The date for the signing of the treaty will be designated by Washington, and probably will be within a week.

BRANDED AS FALSE

Charges Regarding Treatment of Soldiers' Homes' inmates
Washington, July 27.—Branding as false in every particular the charges that 50,000 discharged soldiers of the Civil and Spanish Wars in the National Soldiers' Homes in various parts of the country receive neglectful and inhuman treatment, President Taft to-day made public a lengthy report from J. W. Wadsworth, president of the board of managers of the national homes, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

ADJOURNED UNTIL SATURDAY

Pittsburg, July 27.—The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company assembled to-day to hear the report of the election committee concerning the vote for directors. It was announced that the latter had not completed the count of the proxies. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS GERMANY

Determined to Maintain Balance of Power in Europe.

MOROCCAN CRISIS IS VERY SERIOUS

Prime Minister Makes Grave Statement in Parliament, and Leader of Opposition Is No Less Firm—Most Pessimistic Views Largely Confirmed.

London, July 27.—The most pessimistic views regarding the acuteness of the Moroccan crisis were largely confirmed by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons to-day, when with a manner as impressive as his words, he read from a manuscript, which had been carefully prepared, a warning to Germany that Great Britain proposed to stand for what she considered her rights and to maintain the balance of power in Europe.

Further testimony as to the gravity of the situation is given by the fact that the Prime Minister obviously had taken the leader of the opposition into the government's confidence, and Mr. Balfour's declaration was no less firm than Mr. Asquith's.

The Prime Minister's statement was couched in diplomatic, though not reassuring language. At the very opening he said:

"It is obvious that the Moroccan question has reached a point at which it will become increasingly difficult, embarrassing and anxious, unless a solution is found."

After he said:

"We thought it right from the beginning to make clear that, failing of a settlement such as I have indicated, we must become an active party in the discussion of the situation. That would be our right, as a signatory to the treaty of Algeciras, as it might be our obligation under the terms of our agreement of 1904 with France. It might be our duty, in defense of British interests directly affected by further developments."

Support of Opposition.
In promising the support of the opposition to the government, Mr. Balfour said:

"If there are any who supposed that we would be wiped off the map of Europe because of difficulties at home, it may be worth while saying that they utterly mistake the temper of the British people and the patriotism of the opposition."

Such plain speaking on a question fraught with possibilities of a great European war has not been heard in the British Parliament in many years. The outcome of the situation appears to rest almost wholly on Germany's shoulders. If, as some German papers say, Germany has reached the stage of national development, where the necessities of her population demand that she branch out into foreign colonies, and considers this vital to her national interests, and imposes conditions on France which Great Britain thinks threaten her vital interests, the only result, so far as those best informed see, is that the threatened and long-averted European convulsion.

German government officials and the majority of German newspapers profess to think that Chancellor Lloyd George's recent speech of warning was not addressed to Germany, but a sort of general warning of principles. Mr. Asquith's statement leaves no doubt, and was intended plainly to leave none on that point. While the country has no knowledge of the extent of Germany's first conditions, the Prime Minister made it plain that they were such that Great Britain would not consent to them.

General Feeling.
Mr. Balfour strongly hinted at what is the general feeling, that Germany thought she could take advantage of the crisis in Great Britain's domestic politics, in the belief that it was so absorbing to the country that the people would not pay attention to foreign affairs.

English newspapers are entirely united in supporting the government. They strongly urge that Germany should not be permitted to make any African excursion, which would be a direct threat to Great Britain's national interests. The politicians and the public earnestly hope that Germany's program is not one which Great Britain will consider impossible.

Optimism Manifested.
Paris, July 27.—The British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons to-day is greeted here with the greatest satisfaction. Optimism is beginning to manifest itself, and the opinion expressed to-night is one of confidence that the deadlock between France and Germany over Morocco will be broken and a settlement acceptable to all parties reached.

Premier Caillaux conferred to-night with M. de Selves, minister of foreign affairs, and afterwards with the ministers of war, marine, public works and justice, but no conferences were conducted in a calm, judicial manner. Later M. Caillaux said that prudence and cool heads were more than ever necessary to all parties.

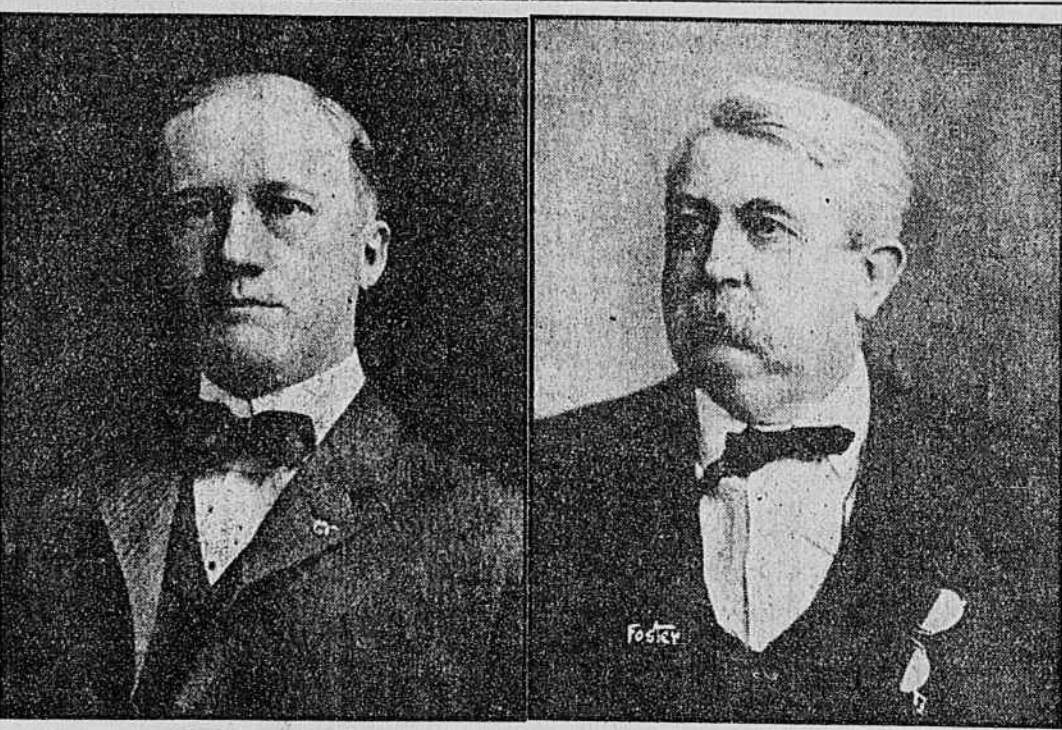
"We must not lose sight of the fact," said the Premier, "that two great nations can and must negotiate and arrange their differences."

France expects that a way will be found for a peaceful solution. To this end she is prepared to go to the limits of conciliation, but cannot agree either to evacuate Morocco or hand over huge blocks of African territory merely to return to Germany's reiterated assurance that France will not be bothered in the future in Morocco.

The international peace advocates point out that the real danger of the situation rests in the nation's offending Germany's pride by driving her to a corner from which she might strike in anger.

The Matin to-day devotes an article to what it styles "the German

LAWYERS WHO WILL DEFEND BEATTIE



HARRY M. SMITH, JR. HILL CARTER.

TRACE MURDERER BY FINGER PRINTS

New York Officials Expect Soon to Find Aged Broker's Slayer.

KILLED IN HIS HOTEL ROOM

Police Do Not Believe That District Attorney Was Intended as Victim.

Charged With Murder.

New York, July 28.—Paul Seidel, a seventeen-year-old boy of Hartford, Conn., who was employed as a bellboy at the Hotel Iroquois until Friday last, was arrested at 12:40 o'clock this morning in connection with the murder of William Henry Jackson, the Wall Street broker, who was found strangled to death in his room at the hotel yesterday. Seidel was taken to police headquarters, where, according to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, he will be charged with the murder.

New York, July 27.—New York's latest sensational murder, the aged and deaf victim of which was apparently aroused from sleep in a central hotel of this city, during last night to be done to his death, will not be long in the solving, say police officials to-night. All but the murderer's name and address are now in their hands, they believe, in the form of many prints made by the blood stained fingers which choked and gagged William Henry Jackson, the Wall Street broker, to his end. They constitute the detectives' chief clue, and police headquarters is sitting up to-night checking them against thousands of finger pictures stored away in the Bertillon system records.

The man or men who killed Mr. Jackson at his room in the Iroquois Hotel, in the early hours to-day, left behind a coarse handkerchief stained with blood. Several well defined imprints of fingers were found upon it, and in the bathroom. The bed upon which the broker fought for his life was marked with the crimson prints of his slayer's hands, and these, too, were caught by the camera, strengthening the net which the police say they are fastening about the murderer.

Death by Strangulation.
Although Mr. Jackson was beaten with a blackjack after he had been choked, death was directly due to the coarse towel stuffed into his mouth, which caused strangulation, as revealed by the autopsy. There was no indication that chloroform had been administered, the coroner's physician said.

In the opinion of the coroner, two men did the job, having entered the sleeping man's chamber from the roof of an adjoining building.

The police believe only one man figured in the crime, and profess to regard lightly the theory that the murderer sought District Attorney Whitman, whose rooms are next to those occupied by the victim, and entered the wrong room by mistake. Mr. Whitman also wrote the letter, which caused strangulation, as revealed by the autopsy.

After questioning the hotel employees, the police said that they were certain none of them could shed any light on the crime.

FEARS SUMMARY EXECUTION

Case of Caryl Bryce May Be Appealed to President.
Los Angeles, Cal., July 27.—Mrs. G. Kenyon Dodge, of Vancouver, B. C., is here to-day preparing, if necessary, to plead before President Taft the case of her brother, Caryl Bryce Bryce, the British soldier of fortune, who was leader of the insurgents in Lower California, and who is under Federal indictments charging him with murder and arson, based on information sworn to by the Mexican Consul at San Diego. Mrs. Dodge fears summary execution of her brother, and has been endeavoring to secure his release. Her brother once held a lieutenant's commission in the British forces in South Africa, while his father, Colonel Douglas Bryce, formerly commanded a regiment in India. Bryce's case will come up next Monday.

TAFT'S MESSAGE FAILS TO SATISFY

Pinchot Declares Root of Controversy Bay Affair Not Touched.

EXCUSE FOR BAD MISTAKE

Claims That Alaskan Lands Should Have Been Held by Government.

Washington, July 27.—In reference to the President's message on the Controller Bay situation, Gifford Pinchot to-day issued the following statement:

"The President's defense of his course in the Controller Bay affair shows how hard it is to make a good excuse for a bad mistake."

"It leaves the root of the matter wholly untouched. In spite of all explanations, the fact remains that Mr. Taft, in opening the lands around Controller Bay without notice to the public, has given the interests behind Ryan an opportunity to acquire the key to the channel of Controller Bay before the public knew what was going on. The map, which is a part of the President's message, supported as it is by the testimony of Mr. Graves, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, before the congressional committee now investigating this question, appears to show that the mile and a half of harbor front taken up by Ryan, together with the tracts which constitute a solemn warning and on which it prohibits private entry, does in factually control the valuable portion of the channel."

Lands Should Have Been Held.
But whether the President is right or whether the map is right, and who shows that his associates will be shown to represent it is a matter which remains true, that the lands about Controller Bay should never have been let go. The public will agree with Colonel Roosevelt that these terminal lands ought to have been kept in the public hands."

"The so-called Ballinger-Pinchot investigation opened the eyes of the public to the extensive and successful efforts which are being made to monopolize the resources of Alaska. The facts developed by this investigation constituted a solemn warning and a call upon the executive for special watchfulness in protecting public property in Alaska. In view of the need for a firm and careful policy thus emphasized, it was the President's duty to hold the terminal lands around Controller Bay in government ownership. As with the coal lands, the title to the harbor lands, which are the key to the coal lands, should have been held, in any event, until Congress could act. In the meantime, contrary to the general impression, the very fact that these lands were in a national forest made them fully and promptly available under lease for every proper use, yet held them subject to governmental supervision and control."

Development of Alaska.
The President is right when he says that what Alaska needs is development, but his legitimate development of the harbor front on Controller Bay has been and can be proposed that could not proceed as well as rapidly under suitable lease on government land as on private land. So long as these terminal lands remained in government ownership no one could monopolize the harbor. The moment any of them passed into private hands the danger of monopoly began. The fact remains, and the public will not forget, that before the executive order of October 28 Controller Bay was both available for development and safe against monopoly. Now it is no longer safe. This is abundantly proved not only by the general history of commercial consolidation, but in particular by what the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate has already done in destroying or absorbing possible competitors."

Element of Secrecy.
The President denies that in granting Ryan's request for the opening of Controller Bay by the executive order of October 28 there was any element of secrecy, and quotes a press dispatch of the same date announcing his action. But Mr. Taft does not mention that on the day he signed the order and notified the press in Washington he had already notified the bureau finished its inquiry."

NEW REVELATIONS IN STEEL INQUIRY

Absorption of Tennessee Company Will Be Inquired Into.

COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK

Agents Also Investigating Relations With Harvester Trust.

New York, July 27.—Further revelations regarding the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and its absorption by the United States Steel Corporation during the financial panic of 1907 are expected to-morrow before the House of Representatives' special committee of inquiry into the operations of the "steel trust."

The examination was transferred from Washington to this city, and will be directed into many other channels, but the Tennessee transaction will have precedence here.

Summoned to appear to-morrow in this connection are L. C. Hanna, brother of the late Mark Hanna, and E. W. Oglebay, both of Cleveland. Hanna and Oglebay were members of the syndicate of fifteen men who took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and its vast Southern ore properties, and ran it as an independent factor in the steel world until the merger of 1907.

Mr. Hanna, who, with Grant B. Schley, of the New York brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, acted as syndicate manager of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at the time of its absorption, is expected to be the first witness. Both Hanna and Oglebay are practical steel men. They will be questioned particularly regarding the actual value of the property and ore holdings. The charge has been made that when the United States Steel Corporation gained control of the Southern ores, the only great field of non-Bessemer ore in this country, it completed an actual monopoly of the iron ores of the United States. Whether the price paid for the Tennessee property was fair will be asked of the witnesses.

Too High or Too Low.
Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, told the committee the price was too high. John W. Gates, another member of the Tennessee syndicate, testified the price was far too low.

While the committee is at work here, its agents, it was learned to-day, are engaged in Chicago, developing a line of inquiry that later may take the investigators there. The relations between the International Harvester Company and the Steel Corporation are being inquired into in Chicago, and in other cities the operation of the Steel Corporation's ore steamers and its effect upon independent ore shippers is under investigation.

George W. Perkins, who is interested both in the Steel Corporation and in the Harvester Company, is expected to occupy the witness stand several days. Interesting developments are expected from him.

Former President Roosevelt may be requested to testify concerning the Tennessee Coal and Iron transactions. Former Attorney-General Bonaparte is being sought as a witness for his knowledge of the Tennessee deal, he having been Attorney-General at the time, and of the investigation by the Department of Justice into the Harvester Company.

Statement From Bonaparte.

Baltimore, Md., July 27.—In a dispatch to the Evening Sun to-day, former Attorney-General Bonaparte declared that while he was Attorney-General the Department of Justice recommended action against the so-called Harvester trust, but that the suit was postponed pending the conclusion of an inquiry by the Bureau of Corporations, which was requested by the Senate. Mr. Bonaparte's dispatch was dated St. Andrew's, N. B., and reads as follows:

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Won't Release Beulah.

It was admitted yesterday that even were some one to come forward with the amount of bond, the authorities would not release Beulah Binford at this time. The amount of her bond now \$1,000, will be increased rather than to permit her to get away, as has later statements to the detectives have made her a most material witness for the Commonwealth. It was admitted

HILL CARTER TO ASSIST SMITH IN BEATTIE CASE

Defense Preparing for Game Battle to Save Prisoner's Life

BEULAH BINFORD TO STAY IN JAIL

Commonwealth Unwilling to Release Her on Bond in View of Later Disclosures—Strange Detective at Work Under Guise of Newspaper Man. Get New Evidence.

With the announcement yesterday morning by Harry M. Smith, Jr., that Hill Carter had been engaged as associate counsel in the defense of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., charged by a coroner's jury with the murder of his wife on the night of July 18, there is fresh evidence that a desperate legal battle will be waged to save the life of the accused, despite wild reports of confessions.

The expectation had been general that Mr. Smith would be assisted by the best talent at the bar, although there was no previous intimation that Mr. Carter would be invited to come into the case.

Silent, Though at Work.
Even before the crime was fastened upon Beattie at the conclusion of the inquest, the public had formed its own opinion, which was unfavorable to the accused. This opinion was made stronger by the statements from the Commonwealth that every new bit of evidence only served to strengthen the case, but throughout that week of tense excitement Mr. Smith has remained silent—simply saying that he did not try his cases in the newspapers.

But he has been at work. Exactly what line the defense will follow, except to deny that guilt has been established, has not been made clear, but the mind of every man is open to the conviction that Paul Beattie, chief witness for the Commonwealth, will be literally "shot to pieces" when that cruel moment arrives for his cross-examination. Paul Beattie is yet to pass through the most trying ordeal of his life.

Notable in Virginia History.
There is no longer any doubt of the fact that the Beattie trial in Chesterfield county will be notable in the criminal annals of Virginia. There have been famous trials before, more than a man may count on the fingers of one hand—yet the one which is coming will take second rank with none in the matter of interest, sensation and excitement. Beattie stands like McCue—both charged with wife murder.

Cluverius killed a woman who was not his wife, but the brutality of brought forth a sigh and a prayer that justice was done in the end. McCue, moreover, was the last man of social and political prominence in Virginia to die on the gallows—a ghastly form of punishment now extinct.

No Half-Way Sentence.
However convincing and conclusive it may regard the evidence against Beattie, the Commonwealth realizes that every effort will be put forth to save this young man from suspicion, from conviction and from the death chair. There can be no half-way sentence. If the charge cannot be clearly established to the satisfaction of a jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, no will go free. If the crime is laid at his hand, with proof so strong that even those of his own blood must admit it, he must pay the penalty with his life.

Beattie understands it. His gray-haired father, shaken with sorrow—the deepest he has ever felt in his long and upright life—feels and understands. And so do the lawyers for the defense, yet they have maintained silence, both eloquent and dignified. Mr. Smith has not said one word while the newspapers were screaming with what seemed to be an overwhelming evidence of Beattie's guilt. And none of his most intimate friends, perhaps, has had the temerity to discuss the case with him.

Case in Able Hands.
The work of preparing the defense will proceed with the utmost care from this time on. The public and lawyers agree that with Mr. Smith and Mr. Carter to represent him, Henry Beattie could not have put his hope of freedom in better hands. If he is found guilty by a jury in Chesterfield county, his lawyers will find some proper and honorable means by which they can appeal to the higher court. Even if he has been stormed at by the multitude, Beattie will get justice before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, where the evidence will be weighed without feeling or passion. His case is certain to go there unless he is acquitted below.

Don't Get Rusty

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